



# National Library of Medicine Classification 2007

Worldwide source of medical library classification

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## Introduction to the NLM Classification

Scope of Revision  
Historical Development  
Structure of the NLM Classification  
Relationship to MeSH  
Index

### Scope of Revision

This edition incorporates all 2007 additions and changes to the schedules (see Class Numbers Added and Canceled) and to the index, which has been newly edited and updated with appropriate MeSH concepts. Forty-five new main index entries were created, of which twenty-seven are from the 2007 MeSH; the remainder are MeSH terms from previous years. Numerous main index entries and cross references were modified to reflect changes in the MeSH vocabulary.

Although the broad nature of the NLM Classification schedules precludes complete correspondence with MeSH, new class numbers were added and existing class numbers were canceled as needed to reflect other changes in MeSH and the biomedical and related sciences literature cataloged.

The WC (Communicable diseases) schedule was the major area of focus for the 2007 edition:

- Some class number captions were revised to reflect current MeSH terminology. For example:
  - At WC 240, Septicemia was changed to Sepsis.
  - At WC 400, Spirochete infections was changed to Spirochaetales infections.
- A few instructional notes were added or modified to clarify classification practices. For example:
  - At WC 142, the caption was changed from Control measures to Public health control measures, e.g., Contact tracing.

Class number captions were also revised in other schedules. For example:

- At W 740, Forensic psychology was added to the caption.
- At WD 200.5.H8, Dyslipidemias was broadened to Lipid metabolism disorders.

Instructional notes were added or modified to clarify classification practices as needed, e.g., a note was added at QU 300 (Cells) to clarify classification of cells of a particular tissue or organ.

### Historical Development

The genesis of the NLM Classification is a Survey Report on the Army Medical Library, published in 1944, which recommended that the "Library be reclassified according to a modern scheme," and that the new scheme be a mixed notation (letters and numbers) resembling that of the Library of Congress. Subsequently a classification committee was formed, chaired by Keyes D. Metcalf and including Mary Louise Marshall who compiled the schedules. Medical specialists acted as consultants to the committee. Based on the consultants' advice, that of the committee and of the NLM cataloging staff, Ms. Marshall produced a preliminary edition of the Library's Classification, which was issued in 1948.

The preliminary edition was revised by Frank B. Rogers and the first edition of the new classification was published in 1951 as the U.S. Army Medical Library Classification. It

firmly established the current structure of the classification and NLM's classification practices. The headings for the individual schedules were given in brief form (e.g., WE - Musculoskeletal System; WG - Cardiovascular System) and together they provided an outline of the subjects that constitute the National Library of Medicine Classification . These headings were interpreted broadly as including the physiological system, the specialty or specialties connected with them, the regions of the body chiefly concerned and subordinate related fields. Within each schedule, division by organ usually has priority. All schedules, including some of their sections, are preceded by a group of form numbers representing publication types. These numbers, ranging generally from 1-39, are employed as mnemonic devices throughout the Classification.

Beginning with the 2002 edition, the National Library of Medicine Classification is published in electronic form and updated annually:

The online environment offers many advantages to users including hyperlinks between class numbers in the index and the schedules, and between terms within the index and direct links from these to the MeSH record itself under the MeSH Browser.

The online data creation and maintenance system of the Classification gives NLM the ability to update the classification annually in tandem with MeSH. Publication of printed editions ceased with the 5th revised edition, 1999. Beginning with the 2006 edition, the NLM Classification is available in PDF (Portable Document Format) at [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/class/terms\\_cond.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/class/terms_cond.html).

## Structure of the NLM Classification

The National Library of Medicine Classification covers the field of medicine and related sciences, utilizing schedules QS-QZ and W-WZ, permanently excluded from the Library of Congress (LC) Classification schedules. The various schedules of the LC Classification supplement the NLM Classification for subjects bordering on medicine and for general reference materials. The LC schedules for Human Anatomy (QM), Microbiology (QR) and Medicine (R) are not used at all by the National Library of Medicine since they overlap the NLM Classification .

## Relationship to MeSH

The schedules with their special requirements for use with all types and forms of materials preclude strict adherence to the hierarchical arrangement of the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), the Library's thesaurus for indexing and cataloging. The schedules maintain their own character in order to provide for material, old as well as new, acquired for the Collection, including dictionaries, atlases, directories and other items, which are not suitable for the arrangements, found in MeSH. However, an effort was made to make schedule headings, subheadings and class number captions compatible with MeSH terminology. The MeSH Tree Structures were used extensively to determine the proper placement of a concept in a schedule and to relate index headings to one another. Since the representation of subjects in the schedules of the NLM Classification is intentionally broad, the captions do not enumerate all of the subordinate concepts that are to be classified in a given number. MeSH descriptors for these subordinate concepts do appear in the index, to the extent practical with appropriate references to the classification numbers.

## Index

The Index to the NLM Classification consists primarily of Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) concepts used in cataloging. It includes concepts first appearing in the latest edition of

MeSH and other older concepts as warranted by the literature cataloged. It also provides access to classification numbers through these MeSH concepts. Index entries are updated annually to reflect additions and changes of the latest edition of MeSH. For additional information on the Index see Introduction to the Index .

## **NLM Classification Practices**

- General
- Basic Rules
- Form Numbers
  - Special Cases
- Table G (Geographic Notation)
- Special Cases
  - Nineteenth Century Titles
  - Early Printed Books
  - Bibliographies
- Serial Publications
  - Exceptions
- Library of Congress Classification Schedules
  - Special Instructions
- Changes in Classification Practices
  - Numbered Congresses-W3, W3.5 and ZW3
  - Subdivision by Language and Publication Date
  - Nurses' Instruction

### **GENERAL**

The Library applies subject classification primarily to materials treated as monographs. Serial publications are separated by form and are assigned classification numbers within several broad categories.

The classification practices outlined below are current conventions. They are provided as explanation, stating NLM's general classification approach using the National Library of Medicine's and the Library of Congress's schedules, rather than 'how to classify' instructions.

### **BASIC RULES**

The classification number assigned to a work is determined by the main focus or subject content of the work.

A work dealing with several subjects that fall into different areas of the classification is classed by emphasis, or if emphasis is lacking, by the first subject treated in the work. However, if the work is about a drug, special form of therapy, diagnostic procedure, or environmental condition as a cause of disease, etc., and the disease is only mentioned in the context of the primary subject (the therapy, etc.), classify as always for the primary subject.

A work on a particular disease is classified with the disease, which in turn is classified with the organ or region chiefly affected, regardless of special emphasis on form of therapy or diagnostic procedure used.

### **FORM NUMBERS**

Each schedule, as well as some sections within a schedule (e.g., WO 201-233.1), contains a group of form numbers, generally 1 through 39, that are used to classify material by publication type within the general subject area of the schedule. In general, classification by publication type takes precedence over classification by subject. For example, atlases illustrating the pathology of Liver Diseases are all classed in WI 17 along with atlases on any other subject covered by the WI schedule for Digestive Diseases.

## Form Numbers - Special Cases

Collected works by several authors or by individual authors, and works comprised of addresses, essays, and lectures are classed in their respective form numbers when the works cover the overall subject of the schedule. Collected works that cover a particular subject within the schedule are classed by subject. For example, Psychiatry - Collected Works is classified in WM 5 or WM 7 while Psychotherapy - Collected Works is classified in WM 420 .

Some numbers in the range of 1 through 39 are not true form numbers, that is, they are used to classify material with a special emphasis, such as 18 for education or 33 for discussion of law.

In general, the form number 11 is used for works dealing with the history of any aspect of a subject within a classification schedule. For example, WM 11 is used for both Psychiatry - history and Psychotherapy - history. There are exceptions to the use of the form number for history, which are generally noted under the particular form number (e.g., WC 11 , is annotated "classify history of a single infectious disease with the disease"). The history of schools, laboratories, hospitals, institutes, etc., is classed in the appropriate form number for the type of entity. Furthermore, the form number 11 is not assigned to the schedules W and WB . The history of health professions and the practice of medicine are instead classified in the WZ schedule, except where otherwise annotated.

## TABLE G (GEOGRAPHIC NOTATION)

Geographic subdivision is provided for certain subjects in the NLM schedules by the application of Table G. The use of geographical breakdown is restricted to those classes which are annotated with "Table G" in the schedules and includes both monographs and serials. If a work on a subject that is geographically subdivided covers an area larger than the entity represented in a Table G notation it is classified in the General coverage (Not Table G) number, directly following the class number that provides for geographic subdivision. For example WG 11 History (Table G) is the number for the history of cardiology in particular geographic areas and WG 11.1 General coverage (Not Table G) is the number for books with general coverage of the history of cardiology.

## SPECIAL CASES

Several types of monographic publications are classified according to special plans: Nineteenth century titles, Early printed books, and Bibliographies. Classification numbers for these publications do not appear in the Index.

### Nineteenth Century Titles

A simplified subject classification derived from the letters that represent the preclinical and clinical subjects covered by the NLM Classification is used for nineteenth century (1801-1913) monographs. This abbreviated classification is limited to combinations of letters and the classification notations W1-6, W 600, WX 2 and the form number 22 that appears throughout the schedule. In addition, the entire WZ schedule, History of Medicine, is used for nineteenth century titles. When the subject falls outside of the schedules of the NLM Classification, only the letters of the LC schedule representing the subject are used, e.g., BF Psychology, SF Veterinary Medicine, etc. Facsimiles and reprints of entire nineteenth century works are classified in the 19th Century Schedule. Bibliographies imprinted in the nineteenth century use the special plan for Bibliographies rather than the 19th Century Schedule.



## Early Printed Books

Works published before 1801 and Americana, i.e., early imprints from North, South and Central America and the Caribbean islands, are considered early printed books and are classified in the WZ schedule, WZ 230-270. These books are arranged alphabetically by author within each century or in the Americana number. (See WZ 270 for specific guidance by state for the coverage of Americana.) Reprints and translations of pre-1801 works are classified in WZ 290-292, and modern criticism of early works in WZ 294.

## Bibliographies

A bibliography within the scope of the NLM Classification is classified in the number for the subject, prefixed by a capital Z. Bibliographies outside the scope of the NLM Classification are classed in LC's Z schedule for Bibliography. Numbers for bibliographies are seldom given in the Index but are derived by using the instructions below for formulating the call number of a bibliography. Unless otherwise noted, the classification numbers for bibliographies may be used for both monographs and serials.

<b>BIBLIOGRAPHIES-Classification</b>	<b>CLASS NUMBERS</b>
General medical serials	ZW 1
General medical serials in one library	ZW 1
General medical monographs and/or serials issued periodically	ZW 1
Monographic works on general medicine	ZWB100 (monographs only)
General holdings of libraries in special fields (including private libraries)	[Not LC practice]
Chiropractic	Z675.C48
Dentistry	Z675.D3
Hospital	Z675.H7
Medicine	Z675.M4
Mental health	Z675.M43
Nursing	Z675.N8
Occupational health	Z675.O22
Pharmacy	Z675.P48
Veterinary medicine	Z675.V47
Others, A-Z as listed in LC's Z schedule under Z 675	
General monographic holdings of non-specialized libraries, university, public, etc., by country	Z881-977
General serials holdings of non-specialized libraries and union lists of serials	Z6945
Specific topics in medicine and allied fields	Z+ NLM schedule letters
Specific topics in fields outside scope of NLM classification	Z 5051-7999
Exception: ZQ 1 is used for bibliography of general scientific periodicals and ZSF [and number] for subjects in the SF schedules.	
Other exceptions made in the past will no longer be used.	
General materials published in a particular country (national bibliographies)	Z 1201-4980
General serials published in a particular country	Z 6947-6964
Private library catalogs, other than those in Z 675	Z997
Booksellers catalogs	
Monographs	Z998-1000.5
Serials	Z6946-6964



Dissertations	
General	Z5053-5055
Of schools of dentistry, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, public health, veterinary medicine, etc.	
Foreign	
Individual (with the university)	W4
Collective	ZW4
United States (by subject)	ZSF, ZQS-ZWZ
General bibliographies of periodicals	Z6941

## SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

NLM follows the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, second edition, revised 2002, in defining serials. A serial is a "... continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. ... Serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series."

Serials are classified in the form number W1 with the exceptions noted below.

### Exceptions

#### Government Administrative Reports or Statistics (W2)

Serial government publications that are administrative or statistical in nature are classed in W 2. Integrated reports of administrative and/or statistical information on several hospitals under government administration are classed in W 2. Serials classified in W 2 are sub-arranged by jurisdiction according to Table G.

#### Hospital Administrative Reports or Statistics (WX 2)

Serial hospital publications that are administrative or statistical in nature, including reports of single government hospitals, are classed in WX 2. Serials classified in WX 2 are sub-arranged geographically according to Table G.

### Directory, Handbooks, etc.

Certain publication types, such as directories, handbooks, etc., issued serially are classed in form numbers used also for monographs. For example, directories, whether monographic or serial in nature, are classed for the publication type Directory in form number 22. Numbers used for both types of publications are identified in the schedules with the parenthetical note "(Used for both monographs and serials)". The appropriate LC schedule is used for the above defined publication types when their subject falls outside the scope of the NLM Classification.

### Bibliographies and Indexes

Serial publications of bibliographies or indexes are classed according to the instructions in the section on Bibliographies above.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES

The LC schedules for Human anatomy (QM), Microbiology (QR) and Medicine (R) are not used at all by the National Library of Medicine since they overlap the NLM Classification . Otherwise, the Library of Congress schedules augment the NLM Classification for subjects related to medicine. NLM rarely uses LC's schedule for Law (K) except for general works. Legal works related to medicine are classified with the subject rather than the law.

Some LC class numbers are provided in the Index to the NLM Classification . Although these numbers are verified against the LC schedules periodically, the pertinent LC schedules must be consulted since the numbers may change over time. Hyperlinks are not provided to LC class numbers.

## Special Instructions

Below are listed those LC schedules with special instructions for subjects that fall within both the NLM and LC schedules.

QD - Chemistry -- Use QU or QV if any portion of a work is devoted to biochemistry or pharmacology.

QH - Natural Sciences (General) -- Classify here general works on biology, ecology, and evolution, when they do not include biomedical content.

QK - Botany -- Use QV 766-770 if any portion of the work is devoted to medicinal plants; or WB 925 -- Herbal medicine, if the emphasis is on drugs derived from plants.

QL - Zoology -- Classify here non-pathogenic invertebrates. Pathogenic invertebrates are classed in NLM's QX schedule. Vertebrates -- Anatomy and physiology of domestic animals are classed in SF (see below). Care and clinical use of laboratory animals in QY 50-60 . Works on experimental studies in the interest of learning more about human disease are classed in the appropriate NLM schedule numbers.

QP - Physiology -- Classify here only physiology of wild animals in general. Physiology of domestic animals is classed in SF. Special topics in this area, when applicable to humans, are classed in the appropriate NLM numbers; for example, Altitude, WD 710-715 , Body temperature regulation, QT 165 .

SF - Animal culture -- Classify here anatomy and physiology of domestic animals.

T - Technology -- Classify here Human engineering TA, Biotechnology TP; however, works on Biomedical engineering are classed in NLM's QT schedule.

U - Military Science -- Classify here administrative documents pertaining to military hospitals and services.

## CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION PRACTICES

### Numbered Congresses -- W3, W 3.5 and ZW 3

NLM discontinued classifying serial publications of congresses or sequentially issued, numbered and dated monographic congresses in W3 in 1988. All newly acquired monographic congresses, including those of named meetings previously classified in W3, are classed in the appropriate subject classification number. Newly acquired serial publications that are proceedings or reports of meetings are classified in W1. Analytics of serials classified in W3 continue to be classified in the original W3 call number.

### Subdivision by Language and Publication Date

For a brief period, with publication of the NLM Classification, 4th edition, 1978, certain classification numbers were subdivided by language and date. Throughout the schedule, classification numbers that were heavily used were categorized as materials published earlier than 1978 and from 1978 forward and were further modified by appending a .3 (for English language) or .4 (for foreign language).

Example:

WG 140 Electrocardiography. Echocardiography. Monitoring (General)

WG 140.3 English language, 1978-

WG 140.4 Other languages, 1978-

This practice was discontinued in 1980 and the numbers dropped from the NLM Classification, 4th ed., rev., published in 1981. Materials which were already classified in these numbers were not reclassified.

These canceled numbers are not included in the cumulative list of 'Canceled Class Numbers.'

### **Nurses' Instruction**

Since 1984 materials on specific subjects, prepared for nurses, have been classified with the subject, when the nurses' role is not discussed. For example, material on the physiopathology of hypertension, written for nurses, is classified with Hypertension in WG 340 . However when nursing techniques are included the material is classified in WY . Prior to 1984 background materials were classified in the WY schedule together with materials dealing with nursing techniques in special fields of medicine.

## Class Number Changes

### Class Numbers Added and Canceled (Current Edition)

#### Class Numbers Added - 2007

New Number	Class Name	Former Number
QU 328	<b>QU Biochemistry</b> Embryonic stem cells	QU 325
WC 755.1	<b>WC Communicable Diseases</b> General coverage (Not Table G) [Malaria epidemiology]	WC 755
WF 205.1	<b>WF Respiratory System</b> General coverage (Not Table G) [Tuberculosis epidemiology]	WF 205
WY 23 WY 24 WY 170	<b>WY Nursing</b> Collective (Institutes, etc.) Individual (Cutter from name of institution) Forensic nursing	Various Various WY 150

#### Class Numbers Canceled - 2007

Canceled Number	Class Name	Now Classed in
WC 593	<b>WC Communicable Diseases</b> Cat-scratch disease	WC 640

## Canceled Class Numbers (Cumulative List)

### Canceled Class Numbers

#### 1978 - 2007

The National Library of Medicine cancels classification numbers from its schedules for a variety of reasons -- most often classification numbers are realigned to better reflect their domain and improve collocation of materials on related concepts.

Since NLM does not reclassify titles when classification numbers change, materials on like subjects may not be shelved together. For example, if a user wishes to find all materials on the pharmacology of hallucinogens, titles cataloged before 1978 are shelved under QV 109 and titles cataloged 1978 and later are found under QV 77.7.

The table of canceled class numbers below lists numbers canceled from 1978 through 2007, the approximate cancellation date, and the new class number for each concept.

Note: This list does not include numbers which were, for a very brief time, used to subdivide materials by publication date. See: Changes in Classification Practice: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/class/nlmclassprac.html#Changes>.

Canceled Number	Year Canceled	Subject	Now Classed in
<b>Human Anatomy</b>			
QS 539	1994	Handbooks [Histology]	QS 529
QS 639	1994	Handbooks [Embryology]	QS 629
<b>Physiology</b>			
QT 39	1994	Handbooks [Physiology]	QT 29
<b>Pharmacology</b>			
QV 32.5	1981	Discussion of law, Jurisprudence, (Table G)	QV 33
QV 32.6	1981	General coverage (Not Table G)	QV 33.1
QV 67	1978	Bitters. Carminatives. Adsorbents	QV 66
QV 86	1978	Tranquilizing agents (General)	QV 77.9
QV 93	1978	Morphine substitutes, e.g., Meperidine	QV 92
QV 108	1978	Antidepressive agents	QV 77.5
QV 109	1978	Hallucinogens	QV 77.7
QV 115	2006	Synthetic local anesthetics	QV 113
QV 743	1978	Ancient and medieval remedies	QV 11.1
QV 767	2002	Herbs	QV 766
QV 770.1	2005	Medicinal Plants (Not Table G)	QV 766
QV 790	1978	Pharmaceutical supplies	QV 772
QV 832	1978	Laws, etc. [Packaging]	QV 32
<b>Microbiology. Immunology</b>			
QW 115	2006	Actinobacteria	QW 125
QW 118	2006	Corynebacterium	QW 125.5.C5
QW 120	2006	Propionibacteriaceae	QW 125.5.P7
QW 130	1978	Caryophanales	[Number never used at NLM]
QW 149	2004	Rickettsiales and chlamydiales	QW 152

QW 153	2006	Sheathed bacteria. Budding or appendaged bacteria	QW 133
QW 167	1994	Oncolytic viruses	QW 160
QW 168.5.R6	1994	RNA rodent viruses	QW 168
QW 180.5.M9	2005	Myxomycetes	QX 50
<b>Parasitology</b>			
QX 190	1978	Toxoplasma, et al.	QX 140
QX 465	1978	Centipedes. Millipedes	QX 460
<b>Clinical Pathology</b>			
QY 105	1978	Animal inoculation	QY 100
QY 485	1978	Drugs [clinical analysis of drugs in blood]	SF 757.2 [Number never used at NLM]
<b>Pathology</b>			
QZ 320	1978	Tumors derived from developmental	QZ 310
QZ 330	1978	Tumors derived from neural elements faults	QZ 310
<b>Health Professions</b>			
W 39	1994	Handbooks [Health Professions]	W 49
W 94	2002	Government services	[Number not used at NLM]
<b>Practice of Medicine</b>			
WB 289	1994	Diagnostic use of ultrasonics	WN 208
WB 375	1978	Thoracentesis. Pericardial puncture	[Number never used at NLM]
<b>Communicable Diseases</b>			
WC 169	1978	Gummatous lesions	WC 165
WC 405	1978	Rat-bite fever (Sodoku)	WC 390
WC 525	1978	Psittacosis [Ornithosis]	WC 660
WC 593	2007	Cat-scratch disease	WC 640
WC 825	1978	Cestode infections	WC 830
<b>Respiratory System</b>			
WF 815	1978	Subdiaphragmatic abscess [Subphrenic abscess]	WI 575
<b>Cardiovascular System</b>			
WG 595.I6	1994	Innominate artery	WG 595.B72
WG 625.I6	1994	Innominate vein	WG 625.B7
<b>Endocrine System</b>			
WK 187	2004	Synthetic hormones	WK 150-190, etc.
WK 375	1978	Carotid body	WL 102.9
WK 757	2004	Synthetic substitutes for cortical hormones	WK 755
<b>Psychiatry</b>			
WM 58	1978	Psychiatric social work	WM 30.5

WM 145.5.S9	2002	Szondi test	WM 145.5.P8
WM 145.5.R8	2005	Rosenzweig picture-frustration study	WM 145.5.P8
WM 210	1978	Personality disorders [Constitutional psychopathic personality]	WM 190
WM 612	1994	Masturbation	HQ 447;
WM 615	1994	Homosexuality	HQ 75-76.8; WM 611
<b>Surgery</b>			
WO 34	1981	Malpractice	WO 33; WO 33.1
WO 295	1978	Basal Anesthesia	WO 234
<b>Gynecology</b>			
WP 175	1978	Urethrocele. Cytocele. Rectocele	WP 180; WP 250
WP 930	1978	Radiation [Breast. Therapy]	WP 870
<b>Obstetrics</b>			
WQ 410	1978	Preparation manipulation [Obstetrical Surgery]	WQ 415
WQ 435	2002	Embryotomy	WQ 440
<b>Dentistry. Oral Surgery</b>			
WU 39	1994	Handbooks [Dentistry]	WU 49
<b>Otolaryngology</b>			
WV 324	1978	Nasal fossae. Turbinates	WV 301
<b>Hospital and other Health Facilities</b>			
WX 221	1978	X-ray services [Radiology Department, Hospital]	WN 27-28
<b>Nursing</b>			
WY 39	1994	Handbooks [Nursing]	WY 49
<b>History of Medicine</b>			
WZ 29	1994	Handbooks [History of Medicine]	WZ 39



## Table G

### Table G Practices

Instructions for Applying Table G  
Unites States - - Special Instructions  
Examples for Applying Table G  
Expanded Country Notation

#### Instructions for Applying Table G

Table G is a system of notations that provides geographical or jurisdictional arrangement of materials under specific class numbers in the NLM Classification. The use of Table G permits a shelving order which is controlled geographically and alphabetically. Table G is applied only when a class number heading is annotated by "(Table G)." When LC Classification numbers are used, the geographical breakdown or tables provided in the LC schedules are applied.

The geographic tables of the NLM Classification consist of nine geographic regions. Additionally, special provision is made for international agencies that frequently publish materials related to medicine. Each region or group is identified by a letter.

A--United States  
D--Americas  
F--Great Britain  
G--Europe  
H--Africa  
J--Middle East and Asia  
K--Australasia  
L--Islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans  
M--International Agencies  
P--Polar Regions

The notation is composed of two letters and one or two numbers from the Cutter-Sanborn tables. The first letter of a notation represents the geographical region or jurisdiction, and the second one is the first letter of the name of a country or, in the case for the states of the United States, a state.

New geographic notations are interpolated into Table G when needed following the established pattern. When a country changes its name a Table G notation is assigned to the new name. The notation for the latest form of a name is used regardless of which form of name is found in the item or when the item was produced.

The Table provides a state or political unit break down only for the United States and Great Britain. A work that is limited to a city, or a state, province or its equivalent, takes the geographic notation for the state or country, or for the smallest area below the national level that has its own notation. Other heavily used state or country notations may be modified to form county (province, state, etc.) or city notations by the addition of .1 (county) or .2 (city) to the appropriate notation.

Examples:

AM3--Maryland	DC2--Canada	FE5--England
AM3.1 M7--Montgomery County	DC2.1 BB-- British Columbia	FE5.1 M6--Middlesex
AM3.2 B2--Baltimore	DC2.2 V2--Vancouver	FE5.2 L6--London

Instructions on how to expand a country notation are given below under an Expanded Country Notation . Table G notations no longer in use are found in Table G under the heading Obsolete Table G Notations .

### United States -- Special Instructions

Special provisions are made for United States government documents published at the federal, state or local level. Works pertaining to the internal affairs of the various departments or agencies of the U.S. Federal Government, with the exception of the Armed Forces, take the designation "A."

Publications pertaining to the internal affairs of the Armed Forces take the following designations:

A1 Department of Defense

A2 Department of the Army

A3 Army Air Forces (to 1947)

A4 Department of the Air Force

A5 Department of the Navy

AA1 is used for materials pertaining to the United States as a whole but not to the internal affairs of the government. AA1 is used also for materials that span four or more states or territories, unless there is a number for the region.

As noted above, each state is provided with a separate number. The only city appearing in Table G is New York City. For other subordinate political units in the United States it is the individual state number which is so modified, as indicated above.

### Examples for Applying Table G

#### 1. Application of Table G to monographic materials.

##### United States

WZ 70 AM3	Hume, Ruth Fox, 1922-Medicine in Maryland
WA 546 AM3.1 M7	Ziegler, Mark V, 1981-A survey of the Health Department of Montgomery County, Maryland
WA 546 AC2.2 L86	United States, Bureau of the Census Social and health indicators system, Los Angeles

##### Foreign

WZ 70 FE5	Anning, Stephen T. The history of medicine of Leeds
WM 11 GG4	Psychoanalyze in Berlin
WA 900 JI4.1 W5	Health on the march, 1948-1950, West Bengal ("W5" represents West Bengal, the state)

#### 2. The application of Table G to serial documents (W2)

##### United States

W2 A3	United States. Army. Air Corps. Materiel Division Air Corps technical report
W2 AC	Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism Annual report

## Foreign

W2 FA1	Great Britain. General Register Office Quarterly return of marriages, births, and death ...
W2 DC2.1 S2	Saskatchewan. Bureau of Public Health Annual report

### 3. The application of Table G to hospital reports

As instructed in the WX schedule under "WX 2 Serial hospital reports" these serials are arranged geographically and cuttered for the hospital. Decimal subdivisions .1 and .2 for subordinate political divisions are not used, but a notation is added to represent the city.

## Civilian hospitals

WX AP4 P5	Hahnemann Hospital tidings
WX 2 GS8 L2	Lasarettet i Landskrona Aarsberattelse
WX 2 AF4 J2	St. Luke's Hospital (Jacksonville, Fla.) Annual report

## U.S. Military Hospitals.

Named hospitals have fixed locations and are cuttered the same way as civilian hospitals except that the military symbol precedes the geographical notation. Numbered hospitals did not have fixed locations and geographical notation is not applied to them.

WX 2 A2 D6	United States. Army. Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C. Annual report
WX 2 A2 141	United States. Army. General Hospital No. 141 Year book

## Expanded Country Notation

The expanded country notation below for Australia is an example of how a cataloging agency may expand the notation of a state, country, etc. when the need arises. NLM has used this method; however, since these expansions are infrequent and on an ad hoc basis they are not printed in the Classification.

KAB	Australia
.C6	Commission of Inquiry into Poverty
.D3	Department of Health
.D32	Department of Labor and Immigration
.D34	Department of Science
.D4	Department of Social Security
.H6	Hospitals and Health Services
etc.	
KAB.1	
.AB	Australian Capital Territory
.N3	New South Wales
.N6	Northern Territory
.Q3	Queensland
etc.	
KAB.2	
.A3	Adelaide
.BB	Brisbane
.C2	Canberra
etc.	

This kind of pattern can be used for any single country number.

## Table G (Geographic Notation)

### United States (Federal Government)

A--United States (as author)	A3--Army Air Forces (to 1947)
A1--Department of Defense	A4--Department of the Air Force
A2--Department of the Army	A5--Department of the Navy

### United States (as geographical area)

AA1--United States	AM8--Missouri
AA4--Alabama	AM9--Montana
AA5--Alaska	AN1--Nebraska
AA6--Appalachian Region	AN2--Nevada
AA7--Arizona	AN25--New England
AA8--Arkansas	AN3--New Hampshire
AC2--California	AN4--New Jersey
AC6--Colorado	AN5--New Mexico
AC8--Connecticut	AN6--New York (State)
AD4--Delaware	AN7--New York City
AD6--District of Columbia	AN8--North Carolina
AF4--Florida	AN9--North Dakota
AG4--Georgia	AO3--Ohio
AG7--Great Lakes Region	AO5--Oklahoma
AH3--Hawaii	AO7--Oregon
AI2--Idaho	AP4--Pennsylvania
AI3--Illinois	AR4--Rhode Island
AI6--Indiana	AS6--South Carolina
AI8--Iowa	AS8--South Dakota
AK3--Kansas	AS9--Southeastern United States
AK4--Kentucky	AS95--Southwestern United States
AL6--Louisiana	AT2--Tennessee
AM2--Maine	AT4--Texas
AM3--Maryland	AU8--Utah
AM4--Massachusetts	AV5--Vermont
AM5--Michigan	AV8--Virginia
AM53--Mid-Atlantic Region	AW2--Washington
AM56--Midwestern United States	AW4--West Virginia
AM6--Minnesota	AW6--Wisconsin
AM7--Mississippi	AW8--Wyoming

## Americas

DA1--Americas	DF3--Falkland Islands
DA15--Latin America	DG4--Grenada
DA2--North America	DG5--Guatemala
DA3--Central America	DG6--Guyana
DA4--South America	DG8--French Guiana
DA7--Argentina	DH2--Haiti
DA9--Aruba	DH7--Honduras
DB3--Bahamas	DJ2--Jamaica
DB34--Barbados	DM3--Martinique
DB38--Belize	DM4--Mexico
DB4--Bermuda	DN4--Netherlands Antilles
DB6--Bolivia	DN5--Nicaragua
DB8--Brazil	DP2--Panama
British Guiana see Guyana	DP3--Panama Canal Zone
British Honduras see Belize	DP4--Paraguay
DC2--Canada	DP6--Peru
DC3--Caribbean Region	DP8--Puerto Rico
DC5--Chile	DS2--Salvador
DC7--Colombia	DS9--Suriname
DC8--Costa Rica	DT7--Trinidad and Tobago
DC9--Cuba	DU7--Uruguay
DD6--Dominican Republic	DV4--Venezuela
Dutch Guiana see Suriname	DV5--Virgin Islands of the United States
DE2--Ecuador	DW5--West Indies

## Great Britain

FA1--Great Britain	FM2--Isle of Man
FE5--England	FS2--Scotland
FG9--Guernsey	FW3--Wales
FI7--Northern Ireland	

## Europe

GA1--Europe	GI8--Italy
GA3--Eastern Europe	GL3--Latvia
GA4--Albania	GL4--Liechtenstein
GA5--Andorra	GL5--Lithuania
GA7--Armenia	GL8--Luxembourg
GA8--Austria	GM2--Macedonia
GA9--Azores	GM3--Malta
GB2--Baltic States	GM35--Mediterranean Region
GB4--Belgium	GM4--Moldova
GB5--Bosnia and Hercegovina	GM5--Monaco
GB8--Bulgaria	GM6--Montenegro
GB9--Byelarus	GN4--Netherlands
GC5--Croatia	GN6--Norway
GC7--Cyprus	GP6--Poland
GC75--Czech Republic	GP7--Portugal
GC8--Czechoslovakia	GR8--Romania
GD4--Denmark	GR9--Russia (Federation)
GE7--Estonia	GS3--Scandinavia
GF5--Finland	GS4--Serbia
GF7--France	GS45--Slovakia
GG4--Germany	GS5--Slovenia
GG5--Gibraltar	GS6--Spain
GG6--Greece	GS8--Sweden
GG7--Greenland	GS9--Switzerland
GH8--Hungary	GU5--Ukraine
GI3--Iceland	GY8--Yugoslavia
GI6--Ireland	

## Africa

- HA1--Africa
- HA12--Africa South of the Sahara
- HA14--Central Africa
- HA15--Eastern Africa
- HA2--North Africa
- HA21--Western Africa
- HA4--Algeria
- HA6--Angola
- HA7--African Atlantic Islands
- HA71--Ascension
- HA72--St. Helena
- HA73--Tristan de Cunha
  - Basutoland see Lesotho
  - Bechuanaland see Botswana
- HB35--Benin
- HB4--Botswana
- HB8--Burundi
- HC3--Cameroon
- HC4--Cape Verde Islands
- HC43--Central African Republic
- HC45--Chad
- HC5--Congo (Brazzaville)
- HC6--Congo (Democratic Republic)
  - Congo (Kinshasa) see Congo (Democratic Republic)
- HC7--Côte d'Ivoire
  - Dahomey see Benin
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo see Congo (Democratic Republic)
- HD6--Djibouti
- HE3--Egypt
- HE7--Eritrea
- HE8--Ethiopia
  - French Somaliland see Djibouti
- HG2--Gabon
- HG3--Gambia
- HG6--Ghana
- HG66--Guinea
- HG7--Guinea-Bissau
- HG9--Equatorial Guinea
- Ivory Coast see Côte d'Ivoire
- HK4--Kenya
- HL3--Lesotho
- HL5--Liberia
- HL6--Libya
- HM3--Madagascar
- Malagasy Republic see Madagascar
- HM4--Malawi
- HM45--Mali
- HM48--Mauritania
- HM5--Morocco
- HM7--Mozambique
- HN2--Namibia
- HN4--Niger
- HN5--Nigeria
  - Nyasaland see Malawi
  - Portuguese Guinea see Guinea-Bissau
  - Rhodesia, Northern see Zambia
  - Rhodesia, Southern see Zimbabwe
- HR--Rwanda
- HS1--Senegal
- HS3--Sierra Leone
- HS5--Somalia
- HS8--South West Africa
  - Spanish Guinea see Equatorial Guinea
- HS8--Sudan
- HS9--Swaziland
  - Tanganyika see Tanzania
- HT3--Tanzania
- HT6--Togo
- HT8--Tunisia
- HU4--Uganda
- HU5--South Africa
  - Zaire see Congo (Democratic Republic)
- HZ2--Zambia
  - Zanzibar see Tanzania
- HZ7--Zimbabwe



### Middle East and Asia

JA1--Asia	JL4--Lebanon
JA2--Middle East	JM1--Macao
JA4--Afghanistan	JM2--Malaysia
JA7--Arabia	Malaya see Malaysia
JA9--Azerbaijan	Manchuria see China
JB15--Bahrain	JM6--Mongolia
JB2--Bangladesh	JM9--Myanmar
Burma see Myanmar	JN4--Nepal
JC2--Cambodia	JP2--Palestine
Ceylon see Sri Lanka	JP3--Pakistan
JC6--China	JQ2--Qatar
Formosa see Taiwan	JS2--Saudi Arabia
JG4--Georgia (Republic)	JS6--Singapore
JH6--Hong Kong	JS8--Sri Lanka
JI4--India	JS9--Syria
JI5--Indochina	JT2--Taiwan
JI7--Iran	JT23--Tajikistan
JI8--Iraq	JT3--Thailand
JI9--Israel	JT5--Tibet
JJ3--Japan	JT8--Turkey
JJ6--Jordan	JT9--Turkmenistan
JK2--Kazakhstan	JU5--United Arab Emirates
JK6--Korea	JU9--Uzbekistan
JK8--Kuwait	JV6--Vietnam
JK9--Kyrgyzstan	JY4--Yemen
JL2--Laos	

### Australasia

KA8--Australia	KN4--New Zealand
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### Islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans

LA1--Pacific Islands	LM6--Micronesia
LA2--Indian Ocean Islands	Netherlands East Indies see Indonesia
LB6--Borneo	LN6--New Caledonia
LB7--Brunei	LP2--Papua New Guinea
LC7--Comoros	LP5--Philippines
LE1--East Timor	LP7--Polynesia
LF4--Fiji	LR4--Reunion
LI4--Indonesia	LS5--Seychelles
LM4--Mauritius	LV2--Vanuatu

### International Agencies

M--International agencies (General or not listed below)	MP3--Pan American Union
MA4--Allied Forces	MP4--Pan American Zoonoses Center
MC6--Commonwealth of Independent States	MS7--SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization)
MF6--Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations	MS9--Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers
MI3--International Labour Office	MU5--United Nations
ML4--League of Nations	MU7--Unesco
MN2--North Atlantic Treaty Organization	MU8--Unicef
MP2--Pan American Sanitary Bureau	MW6--World Health Organization

### Polar Regions

PA6--Antarctic	PA7--Arctic
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## Obsolete Table G Notations

OBSOLETE NOTATION	GEOGRAPHIC NAMES	NEW NOTATION
	<b>AMERICAS</b>	
DA5	Lesser Antilles	None
DG7	Dutch Guiana	DS9
DHB	British Honduras	DB38
	<b>EUROPE</b>	
GA85	Azerbaijan	JA9
GT8	Turkey	JT8
GG3	Georgia (Republic)	JG4
	<b>AFRICA</b>	
HB3	Basutoland	HL3
HF4	French Equatorial Africa	None
HF8	French West Africa	None
HM6	Spanish Morocco	None
HN8	Nyasaland	HM4
HR4	Rhodesia	None
HR5	Rio de Oro	HM48
HS6	French Somaliland	HD6
HT4	Tangier	None
HZ15	Zaire	HC6
HZ3	Zanzibar	HT3
	<b>MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA</b>	
JB8	Burma	JM9
JC4	Ceylon	JS8
JF6	Formosa	JT2
JM3	Manchuria	JC6
HT7	Trans-Jordan	None
	<b>ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEAN</b>	
LN4	Netherlands Indies	LI4
	<b>INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES</b>	
MI8	Islamic Countries	None